

BIRTH CONTROL URGED BY JACOBI

Object Is Better Children,
Mentally and Physically,
Physician Asserts.

ANSWER TO PROBLEM OF DEFECTIVES

Dr. Goldstein Tells Free Synagogue Meeting of Good Results Shown in Holland.

"Birth Control as a Moral Issue" was the subject of addresses by Dr. Abraham Jacoby and Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein at the Free Synagogue meeting in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning.

Dr. Jacoby, who spoke first, referred to the fact that the subject is freely discussed in books and treatises abroad, and then said: "In this country, if I, as a recognized physician, give any advice to a married patient on the subject, I am a criminal and subject to the malice and to the invectives of any third class lawyer."

"The question of birth control requires much study and consideration. It means the regulation of the number of children, with the object of bettering their mental and physical condition. Unfortunately, financial considerations often make women refuse young and vigorous men and accept the older and more decrepit who have money. Their children, if they have any, become more and more mentally and physically degenerate."

European Rulers as Examples.

Dr. Jacoby said that good examples of this condition were the ruling houses of Europe. "How many of the present emperors of Europe," he continued, "are epileptic I do not know. I wish their people could know. I well remember when Ferdinand, an epileptic, resigned the throne, in 1848, in favor of his nephew, the present Emperor of Austria, who is not known to be epileptic, but plump and feeble-minded only."

"Our criminals, defectives and feeble-minded are growing in number every year. Half of us are compelled to nurse and nourish the other half. The useless people will eat the marrow of the land. The parasites must be treated humanely, but there is but one thing to do. Segregate them."

Medical and Moral Problem.

Dr. Goldstein declared that the problem of birth control was both medical and moral, and said that the church and the synagogue should declare itself on the question. "The object of the broad view of social service was at the present time," he continued, "are consciously or unconsciously restricting the birth rate. Statistics prove it, and beyond all question. Shall the knowledge which the wealthy and educated possess be extended to the poor? In Holland birth control has been practiced for forty years. There is an excess of fifteen per thousand over the death rate, which does not look like race suicide. Further shown before the London Medical Congress that the people of Holland have the best physique in Europe."

"As to the religious side I cannot agree with those who oppose birth control on that ground. Nature is against that argument. The lower you go in animal life the less restricted does the law of the reproduction, the higher you go the more reproduction is restricted and the fewer the offspring."

Autos and Movies Hurt Human Race, Says Doctor

Alcohol, automobiles and the movies are contributing to the breaking down of the human race, along with the influence of industrialism and the stress of modern life, according to the opinion voiced yesterday by Dr. Max L. Scheps, of the Cornell Post-Graduate Hospital, in an address at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The improvement in industrialism has been a boomerang," said the doctor. "How many thousands of persons are interested in the sale and manufacture of the automobile? How many thousands are interested in the production of the movies? Are these persons of any particular value to the human race? Of course, these things are great advancements, but are these persons producers? They are all consumers."

There comes a time in the history of every nation, he said, when the birth rate begins to fall, when the crime begins to increase and when the consumers generally outnumber the producers. These symptoms appeared before the fall of the great nations of antiquity, he said, and are appearing in the modern world. It was, he said, that fewer births improve a race, and he called women who did not want children degenerates.

"The great number of divorces, in the United States shows the greatest increase, with the exception of Japan, where there are peculiar laws and conditions," he said, "is due to the increase in mental infirmities brought about by modern conditions. Mental instability of the races to-day is the cause of the present war."

EDISON TO AID ACTORS

Joins Their Campaign to Raise \$1,000,000.

Thomas A. Edison has consented to take part in the Actors' Fund campaign to raise \$1,000,000 by heading a committee of men prominent in the moving picture industry. This was announced yesterday at the campaign headquarters in the Hotel Astor.

The fund has two projects in view for raising the money. One is to arrange for an "Actors' Day" to be held in the country. The other is to open expositions in ten or twelve leading cities in connection with the anniversary of Shakespeare's death next April. At each of the actors are to have a pageant.

Repeat Wedding at Celebration.

Montclair, N. J., Nov. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Arnold, of 128 Cooper Avenue, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary last evening. An orchestra played the wedding march, while the ushers, W. C. Anderson, Colonel Ezra De Forest, D. S. Cover and A. C. Pearson, formed an escort through the wedding party headed by Miss Helen Arnold, wearing her mother's wedding gown, passed. Then followed Cyril, Denman and Donald Arnold, and immediately preceding Mr. and Mrs. Arnold came Mr. Walter O. Graham, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, as matron of honor. The Rev. J. T. Stocking, pastor of the Christian Union Congregational Church, extended a formal greeting.

LOST SON JOINED ALLIES

Jersey Boy Missing Since June Writes Parents He Is at Front.

Phillipsburg, N. J., Nov. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Abram Williamson, of 201 Washington Street, have just learned that their son, who has been missing since last June, is with the British army at the front. A letter was received from him mailed from London, England, dated November 4. He stated he had joined the Canadian forces in Quebec. His regiment had then been ordered to the front.

Young Williamson is eighteen years old and his parents will make an effort to have him discharged because of his youth.

POLICE GUARD HOME OF RUSSIAN ATTACHE

Governor Said to Have Acted After Threats Against Colonel.

Threatening letters received by Colonel Nikolai Golafewski, military attaché of the Russian Embassy, are held responsible for the presence of a uniformed policeman at the house he recently rented at 18 East Ninety-second Street. The guard was stationed there Friday night and last winter at the same place. In front of the house, with orders to admit no one who could not explain his visit. A few doors away a detective scrutinized every passer by. Neither of these men would talk about the reasons for their assignment, nor would Commissioner Woods say anything about the matter.

Although the attaché was on a motor trip yesterday, Patrolman Finger, of the East Eighty-eighth Street station, was in front of the house, with orders to admit no one who could not explain his visit. A few doors away a detective scrutinized every passer by. Neither of these men would talk about the reasons for their assignment, nor would Commissioner Woods say anything about the matter.

\$10,000 INSURANCE FOR HER FIERY HAIR

Miss Oste, Suing, Says Lloyds Promised Her a Policy for That Amount.

Here is a suggestion for Mike the Mike and other short-cropped gentlemen who are guests of William Mott Osborne in Sing Sing:

Hair insurance—a chance for some easy money.

Miss Oste, an actress, has brought an action to compel Lloyds of London to issue a \$10,000 policy to her on her luxuriant red tresses. If hair insurance should become popular, it could be a very profitable business. Something less heinous than arson, take a life sentence—which would mean the loss of his hair—and then collect from Lloyds?

Miss Oste's claim presents a new feature in insurance. One can insure almost anything with Lloyds, but heretofore there has been no policy on hair, teeth or divorce. Miss Oste is known on the stage as "The Girl with the Golden Tresses." To give an adequate idea of its abundance and value it should be mentioned that about two years ago Miss Oste entered into an agreement with William Mott Osborne, a wig maker, to sell three feet of her tresses for \$5,000. And, even so, there are still left five pounds of it, the strands falling nearly to her knees. Miss Oste, whose last New York engagement was with Miss Elsie Janis in "Miss Information," is pleased to think—or, at least, to have others think—there is a certain value in her hair. But that is the explanation she says was made to her when she insisted that the policy be issued. She has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus directing Lloyds to issue the \$10,000 policy.

According to the papers, the actress made a legal tender of \$100 to Sheridan Hopper, a Lloyds agent, October 26, to defray the cost of the premium on the policy. She says she was informed that Lloyds would accept the risk on the red hair, which the show girl says is her most valuable asset. There was a wait of several weeks, and then, avers Miss Oste, she was informed that her application had been deferred because the London insurance corporation was too busy with the affairs of the war to attend to the matter of the \$10,000 hair insurance.

However, Miss Oste is insistent, and, being red haired—

ADAMSON URGES SPRINKLERS

System Would Have Prevented Williamsburg Fire, He Says.

The Atlantic and Williamsburg factories should have been protected by automatic sprinkler systems, Fire Commissioner Adamson said yesterday in commenting on the Central Mercantile Association's recent report on insurance.

"The sprinkler mechanism not only turns loose a flow of water almost as soon as the fire starts, but automatically sends in alarm," he said. "It is not a case of loss of life in a sprinkler equipped building."

Present insurance rates, which the report begins to fall, when the crime begins to increase and when the consumers generally outnumber the producers. These symptoms appeared before the fall of the great nations of antiquity, he said, and are appearing in the modern world. It was, he said, that fewer births improve a race, and he called women who did not want children degenerates.

ACADEMY TO GIVE LECTURES

Dr. Butler to Start Series at Chemists' Club December 9.

Members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters will give a series of six lectures during the winter at the Chemists' Club, Room 401, 22 East Forty-first Street, on Thursdays at 4 o'clock. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, will start the series on December 9 with "A Voyage of Discovery." In addition to recent lectures of his student days, Dr. Butler will discuss the Universities of Berlin and Paris as places for American students of the present day.

At one of the lectures the gold medal of the Academy will be awarded for the first time at the annual meeting on November 18, will be presented to Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard.

Admittance to the course will be made to R. U. Johnson, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue.

The other five lectures of the series are:

January 6—Edwin H. Blashfield, "The Value of Disappointed Thought in Art."

January 27—Bliss Perry, "Concerning Satire."

February 17—William M. Sloane, "Democracy and Efficiency."

March 7—Timothy Cole, "The Analogy Between Engraving and Painting."

March 30—Hamilton W. Mabie, "The Man Shakespeare."

Lecture for Inkow Club.

The Inkow Club, organized by Miss Anne Morgan for young men and women on a social life and ceremonies, will give a lecture by Mr. Walter O. Graham, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, as matron of honor. The Rev. J. T. Stocking, pastor of the Christian Union Congregational Church, extended a formal greeting.

Why Not a Summer Camp Where Women Can Be Trained in Signalling, Use of Small Arms and First Aid? Asks Mary Logan Tucker.

If Women Are Equipped to Render Service in Case of Trouble, Says General Logan's Daughter, There Will Not Be Delay in Getting Relief Mechanism Going, as There Was in England.

IF SUMMER training camps for men can be successful, why not summer training camps for women? According to the suggestion made by Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker to the Defence League, such camps could be of infinite value in preparing the women of this country to do their part in event of war.

Mrs. Tucker, who is a daughter of General John A. Logan and is serving on the national committee of the Navy League, is most enthusiastic over the work that could be done by such a camp as she advocates.

"Women's efforts to aid the government should be concentrated," she said. "In a camp under government supervision much could be accomplished along this line of concentration. This does not mean that the camp would be conducted at government expense, for those attending would pay, just as at the Plattsburg camp."

"I do not know of any relief society under which this camp could be managed—a special organization may be necessary—but it is imperative that all societies should co-operate to make it a success."

"Perhaps the work could be under the direct control of the surgeon general of the army or navy, with special skilled instructors in the use of small arms, signalling and first aid."

"The camp must be conducted seriously to be successful, preparing the women of the country to be of practical assistance in time of war or other emergency. If women are thus equipped to render service in case of trouble there will never be the delay in getting the mechanism of relief ready, as was the case with England last fall. There was noted the situation of many relief societies, all well organized and willing to do any amount of work, but lacking general co-operation. A large body of American women, trained in a summer camp under uniform supervision, would mean an absence of that loss of effort that always marks training undertaken after an emergency has come."

"A long course takes too much time to be practical for women with household interests. Only young women under nursing, generally speaking, so a training camp, with sessions lasting but a month or even less, would be of value to those who cannot devote much time to it, yet wish to be prepared to help whenever their country needs them."

WANTS COLUMBIA BUSINESS MOSES

Dean Goetze Plans Big Laboratories to Solve Industrial Problems.

Columbia University should meet at once the growing demand for research laboratories to help solve the great industrial and engineering problems confronting manufacturers, according to Dean Frederick A. Goetze of the Graduate Engineering School, in his report to President Butler, given out yesterday.

The plans outlined by Dean Goetze are almost as ambitious as those of Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital for a medical center in this city. An initial fund of \$500,000 would be sufficient to erect and equip a large building with tidewater and railroad facilities within five minutes' walk of the university, he points out, but in addition to obtaining this fund Dean Goetze urges provision for extension and endowment, as well.

"There is no doubt," Dean Goetze said, "that the engineering school should be extended to make it of even greater value to the university and to the industries of our country. Many of our technical facilities are out of date and should be replaced by modern ones. We have waited too long and have seen some of our mistakes cost us dear. America can start with a clean sheet and build up her engineering school proper basis if only the military and naval authorities can keep them clear of political and commercial graft."

The first thing America ought to do, he said, is to learn from this war so far that adequate flying services are required both by the navy and the army, not merely as scouts but as actual forces of offense and defense. He said that he had found out the uses of aircraft at great trouble and expense. America, on the other hand, has been in the happy position of being able to "wait and see."

We have waited too long and have seen some of our mistakes cost us dear. America can start with a clean sheet and build up her engineering school proper basis if only the military and naval authorities can keep them clear of political and commercial graft."

"If Columbia were to establish laboratories of this sort, equipped with every facility for experimentation and research, with the staff of our technical schools available for consultation and advice, manufacturers and individual experts would be glad to avail themselves of these facilities and to establish research fellowships for solving their industrial and engineering problems."

"We have already received a number of proposals of this nature, some of which we have been unable to avail ourselves of because of lack of space and equipment. These laboratories should be developed along special lines, such as the business of which should be to collect, compile and classify in a way that it is best available every scrap of information bearing upon the special problem to be investigated. At the present time our technical facilities are rather meagre for a school of our standing. We should make provision for extension and endowment as well, and from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 will be needed for this purpose."

"No other university is so favorably situated by its environment, prestige and traditions to lead in this important field, and we have at our disposal a number of facilities and are now forming an opinion of how they are most to be used. He cannot 'spot' for artillery fire without proper cooperative training with artillery. Without special training he cannot drop bombs to the best military advantage. And, unless he is a soldier, it is quite possible that his



Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, who suggests to the Defence League a training camp for women similar to that for men.

our country never take part in another war."

"The regular hours of the men's camp should be imperative. None of the luxuries of life should be allowed. A khaki uniform of blouse, skirt and boots, worn with an army felt hat and high boots, would be a sensible outfit for camp wear."

"Even though the routine is valuable training to women, the emphasis should be laid on this domestic phase of the training. Domestic science isn't needed in an emergency. All women are naturally homemakers. Most of them know how to cook. What they need is special training along the lines they will be prepared to act as auxiliaries to the other lines of defence in case of war."

"Though the camps will be intended primarily for those whose education has been finished, yet who would not ordinarily get an opportunity for training of this sort, similar courses for young women could be conducted under the auspices of the girls' summer camps, girl scouts and high schools."

"In place of so much handicraft in girls' summer school camps, why not have courses in signalling and telegraphy? These could serve as preparatory training for the women's camp, which would do the same sort of work."

"It is a mistake to think that such instruction be conducted under the same system. If national officers of patriotic organizations and teachers who would have charge of such work in the schools by hand. All this led to inefficiency and that it would be universally adopted."

"After all, the chief justification of the women's camp is that all American women approve it. They are patriotic by nature. Have you ever heard a woman speak against the nation?"

"Granted that women are naturally patriotic and want to help in crisis, they lack training, practical training, at such a time. To be sure, women of means are willing to offer everything they have for their country, but we don't want service and money wasted in an effort of no value. Knowledge gained by a month in a woman's camp would guide them in putting that service and that money to the greatest use, if the need for it ever came."

personal conduct may not endear him to the other members of his mess."

Similarly a naval aviator must be a sailor first and a flier afterward if he is to be worth his keep. How can one expect a civilian with a few months' training or a soldier with years of training to go out and make certain from the shape of his conning tower whether a submarine is British or American or French? How could he tell the largest ship in the world, and an American ship bought by Greece, captured by another of our nation, hired to another and used against his own navy?

And how could he be expected to handle a big submarine in a rough sea when the largest ship in the world, and an American ship bought by Greece, captured by another of our nation, hired to another and used against his own navy?

If any nation is ever fool enough to set up a third service, that service will have to be separated into two very distinct parts, each controlled entirely by soldiers or entirely by sailors, each subordinate to the orders of the military or naval authorities. Therefore, if complications are to be avoided, it is absolutely essential that each of the two fighting services should have its own aeronautical branch entirely separated from the other."

It is well to keep the personnel of the two flying services in fairly close touch, so that they may exchange experiences and ideas. A healthy spirit of emulation should be fostered. Competitions in public between service aviators should be encouraged, as they tend to improve the breed of pilots and aeroplanes. The best competition fliers in Europe have turned out to be the best military pilots, and if the British naval and military authorities have encouraged the breed of pilots before the war, as the Germans did, they would have had bigger and better supplies of aeroplanes and pilots than they have to-day."

There should also be official channels for the communication of ideas between the departments of military and naval aeronautics, so that reports from service aviators on new machines and new experiences might be circulated in both departments. This would avoid the state of affairs which I came across in one European country, where a number of aviators in one branch of the flying service possessed full knowledge of a novel and interesting aeroplane belonging to another country for weeks before the people at the head of the other branch had even heard of its existence."

Instead of permitting petty jealousy between the branches of what may be nominally one service, every effort should be made to arrive at a state of healthy rivalry and mutual assistance between two entirely distinct services. A healthy sporting spirit should be fostered by public competition."

In Great Britain before the war this sporting spirit was absolutely lacking. Public sport was regarded as unbecoming to officers and gentlemen, and so, instead of working out their natural

U. S. A LESSON TO ALLIES

Civil War Cited to Show Need of Trained Officers.

London, Nov. 28.—"The Times," in an editorial on "Our Higher Military Organization in War," points out the necessity of observing the lessons taught by the American Civil War. It says:

"The first step that is necessary is to recognize the undoubted principle that in a war of the present type the trained officer is generally more valuable than the volunteer officer. The lessons of the American Civil War prove this conclusively."

"The officers who did the best in that war were Grant, Sheridan, Stonewall Jackson, Lee, Sherman and McClellan. All had been trained at West Point and all had seen some previous service."

"As to the command of newly formed troops, more should be done to place battalions, and perhaps even larger units, in the hands of young and trained regular officers with war experience, who are still plentiful. Their youth is no drawback, for they have learned how to handle men in field and camp."

"Again we turn to the American Civil War, where even the limited West Point training, with little subsequent experience, was eventually considered as the chief asset of the command."

"One more lesson to be learned from the American Civil War is that of the great value of youth in all grades of command."

PLAN FESTIVALS FOR SHAKESPEARE

Celebration Committee Incorporates for Observance of Tercentenary.

The official management of the commemoration of Shakespeare's death, which falls next April, has been incorporated under the name of the Shakespeare Celebration, according to an announcement made yesterday. First steps toward such a celebration were taken last spring by the New York Centre of the Drama League, when it called a conference of representatives of the city government, clubs, societies, educational institutions, the press and the drama."

At this meeting an organizing committee, which has developed into the Shakespeare Celebration, Incorporated, 10 East Forty-third Street, was appointed. Mr. Mary Porter Beegle is chairman of the general committee and William Forbes Morgan, Jr., of the finance committee. Active on the various committees are May Mitchell, Winthrop Ames, Daniel Frohman, Nicholas Burt, E. H. Sothern, Percy MacKaye and Mrs. Gertrude Atherton.

The celebration is to consist of three parts—a city-wide celebration in schools, colleges, social settlements, recreation centres, churches, etc.; the presentation of several of the great dramatists' plays, and the production of a community masque, written by Percy MacKaye.

The English Folk Dance Society will form a chorus and arrange competitions in Morris and sword dances. Music of the period will be collected and placed on file in the New York Public Library.

Books relating to Shakespeare and the Elizabethan period will be rendered easily accessible at all the branches of the library. Among the books at the Central Branch will be several of Ada Rehan's prompt books.

PUT U. S. RED CROSS FIRST

71 Doctors and 253 Nurses America's Contingent to War.

Berne, Nov. 28.—Deep appreciation of the participation of the United States in Red Cross work in the European war is expressed in the latest bulletin of the International Red Cross, which says that American volunteers everywhere have held first place among the foreign ambulances. During the first year of the war the United States sent to Europe seventy-one surgeons and 253 nurses, and 253 medical staff worked in Belgium, Russia, Germany, Austria and Serbia.

"In Serbia," the bulletin says, "the American Red Cross contributed most effectively to the relief of the epidemic of typhus fever."

"The total expenses of the American ambulances during the first year of the war amounted to \$1,460,306."

CANADIAN WHEAT IS COMMANDEERED

Continued from page 1

the profit, not of the producer, but of the owner of the stored grain.

Price Not Yet Fixed.

"To secure the desired end this year the Dominion government determined on Saturday to commandeer all Nos. 1 and 2 and 3 Northern wheat in store at the time of the order and to transport it to the purchase of anywhere from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. The price paid has not yet been settled by the government, but will shortly be fixed on a fair basis."

"The commanding order goes no further than is stated above, and instructions have been given that all loading now under way is to be continued until the order takes effect, or subsequently thereto."

"There seems no reason why the grain markets should be radically affected by the action taken. Obviously, the government is not to interfere with the world's consumers, or, indeed, in the world's consumers' demand. It means simply the filling of the existing demand to the extent of the grain taken by this much of the Canadian surplus, instead of filling the same from other sources."

"If the result should be a rise in the Canadian prices, then beneficial effect will largely accrue to the grain farmers themselves, and not to the holders of grain in store."

"The action taken by the British government is based entirely on war conditions, and the response of the Canadian government must be based by regard to the same state of facts."

Little Change in Price.

U. S. Wheat Predictions

(By Telegram to The Tribune)

GERMANY HOLDS HALF-WAR PROFIT

Funds Reserved for Taxes
To Be Levied at End
of the Struggle.

INCREMENT TAX ALSO LOOKED FOR

Law Drawn to Prevent Evasion
—War Loan Investments
Are Encouraged.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The text of the preliminary law giving the way for taxing the war profits of joint stock companies and corporations was printed officially yesterday. The project was drafted by the Federal Council and compels stock companies and other juridical persons to carry as reserve fifty per cent of the additional profits made during the war, to be held for taxation under the ultimate bill. Explanatory matter accompanying the preliminary draft shows that the government does not intend to collect this tax at present, but to levy it after the war, in connection with an increment tax on property increases in connection with the famous war levy tax bill of 1913.

Under the plans then contemplated, all persons in the empire would be required to make a return on property and income as on January 1, 1917, and to pay taxes on the increase over a similar statement returned in January, 1914. This period could not be better selected for obtaining estimates on war property.

The preliminary bill has been drafted so as to prevent any evasion by corporations seeking to conceal their profits through bookkeeping or distribution. Before tax law goes into effect those companies seeking to evade its provisions will be compelled to take from their surplus profits in succeeding years to bring the reserve up to the required figure.

The measure prescribes as "war years" the business year wherein January 10, 1914, falls and the two succeeding years. The normal profit of a company corporation is figured as the basis of the average profits of the three years preceding the war and half of all profits above that must go in the special reserve fund.

Foreign companies, including American corporations doing business in Germany, will be exempt from the law, but only to the extent of their profits made on German business.

The law gives no intimation of how much of the war profits the state will claim in taxation beyond indicating that the war will be taken as the basis of all profits above that must go in the special reserve fund.

Even this percentage is not enough to satisfy certain ardent advocates of this tax, who have been demanding that the government appropriate all war profits to the war effort. Measures have been proposed to effect favorably the German war loans, since the government announces that the tax may ultimately be paid in war bonds and intimates in the accompanying memorandum that paper offers favorable investment for the required reserves. It is understood that the bill will not be considered at the December sitting of the Reichstag, but will be taken up at the session in February or March. The bill is expected to pass with little or no opposition.

BURTON HOLMES ON ENGLAND

While Dwight Elmendorf's Topt Is "Northern Italy."

Burton Holmes took everybody to England, and the "look and feel" of the country. Motion pictures, colored scenes and Mr. Holmes' talk covered that country thoroughly from Land's End to the Lakes. At Carnegie Hall Dwight Elmendorf, who was in the war in Northern Italy and returned in safety. Both the Holmes and Elmendorf travelogues will be repeated at their respective theatres this afternoon.

greater quantities of wheat for immediate delivery and thereby bring about a drop, if anything.

Elmendorf, president of the Board of Trade, would only say that the demand for wheat in this country would be affected in proportion to the extent to which the Canadian surplus was increased. The Canadian surplus, according to the Canadian government, would not alter the grain situation here an iota."

St. Louis, Nov. 28.—Beyond a probable temporary rise in price, the seizure by the Canadian government will have no effect on wheat markets in the United States, according to Robert P. Lane, Jr., president of the Merchants' Exchange of this city.

Buffalo, Nov. 28.—George E. Pierce, statistician of the Buffalo Grains Association, said to-night that the commandeering of wheat by the Canadian government "would not alter the grain situation here an iota."

Toronto, Nov. 28.—Prominent Toronto grain merchants said to-night that the embargo on wheat would create higher prices for the producer, but that the Eastern dealers would be forced to pay less for the wheat. The Western farmers for wheat to fill the orders which were to have been filled by the wheat commandeered.

"It should have no permanent effect on the price of wheat," said Robert McDougall, a specialist in the export grain business when the latter export collapsed years ago. "The war has meant that a great trade war has been waged and that the government takes over the wheat and pays therefor a fair market price, according to the law authorizing the seizure. The wheat, however, not sold in the ordinary course, being the owner of the wheat, will doubtless market it in its own way during the next two or three months so as to get more money than it could get as a bushel of it except the countries approved by Great Britain and her allies. It means, in other words, a change in the manner of marketing."

James A. Patten was inclined to await details of the action. He said: "It will be a day for two before we know just what has happened, but, on the face of the plan as shown in the dispatches, it cannot weaken the wheat price. The restriction that the government more strictly confined than heretofore it seems obvious that there will be a greater proportionate demand for American wheat. The Scandinavian market, must be fed, and no more wheat. If the work is not get grain from Canada they will get it elsewhere."

Joseph Rosebaum, head of the J. Rosebaum Grain Company, and George E. Harney, president of the Armour Flouring Mills, said to-night that the government's action would release